



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TUESDAY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1877.

It will be seen that the Nicholls Louisiana Legislature yesterday adopted resolutions approving the sentiments of the President's inaugural, especially in regard to the right of self-government in the South; pledging the people of Louisiana to unite with him in every effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the whole people, and to secure protection to life, liberty, and property to every human being. Packard remains at the State House in New Orleans. He still expresses confidence in the fiscal success of his government, and says, as to the President's Southern policy, that he does not understand that the President sacrifices any principle or abandons "the friends of the Union and the republican party in the South." He claims to have already laid the foundation to the abolition of military interference in the South, and to have met with "gratifying success" in facilitating the entrance into the republican party of old line whigs and conservatives. In fact, he has been fixing these things a long time. He considers the loss to the republicans of Pinchback and his following as a small matter.

Simon Cameron has sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature his resignation as U. S. Senator from that State, but names his son Don as his successor, who, it is supposed, will be elected without trouble. Simon Cameron is reputed the most unobliquely corrupt man in Pennsylvania, with the exception of his son Don, who, for ways that are dark, is said to beat the "heathen Chinese." A dispatch from Washington says:

"It is anticipated that Don Cameron will, on his entrance in the Senate, give a hearty support to the administration. This will do for the purpose of retaining in the Cameron interest the powerful influence in federal patronage in Pennsylvania which that faction has enjoyed under Grant. After the pronounced stand in opposition to the administration policy taken by Simon Cameron it would have been embarrassing for him to have recanted, but Don can come over to the winning side quite peacefully."

A Kookuker has patented an invention by which the sable hue of the African can be removed in forty-eight hours and Caucasian fairness take its place. The Albany Journal says if the invention turns out to be all that the discoverer claims for it the Southern question will become but child's play. Just as soon as this piece of Kookuk knowledge becomes generally diffused (in bottles—see that the name of the patentee is blown into the glass) the color of the skin is bound to vanish, and after that there will be no trouble at all about a Southern policy.

To-day New Hampshire holds an election for Governor and three members of Congress. The republicans claim that the election of their candidate for Governor is assured. A special election will also be held to-day in the Ninth district of Georgia to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Hon. Ben. Hill to the Senate. The regular democratic candidate is Hiram P. Bell. The independent democratic candidates are Emory Spear, James J. Turball, and Dr. A. T. W. Lytle, and the republicans are hoping that by the "split" they may "run in" a man.

In the State Senate, yesterday, House bills were passed for the relief of Dallas P. Gordon, of Fauquier; to incorporate the Westmoreland Club; and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the clerks of the County Courts of Accomac, Northumberland, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Alexandria, and Loudoun with copies of the map returned by the commissioners to arbitrate the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland.

A gentleman arrived at Washington from southwestern Georgia says that since the inauguration of Hayes' public sentiment in the South has undergone a remarkable change. The liberal utterances of the inaugural address, followed by the selection of Mr. Key as a member of the Cabinet, has convinced the Southern people that the President means to carry out the policy indicated by him, and that they are prepared to yield him a cordial support.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Berlin, tells with much confidence of a conviction which, he says, is general at St. Petersburg, and Moscow, that the mission of General Ignatieff will lead to a friendly arrangement. He thinks that there is little doubt that Russia will consent to demobilize if the Paris Treaty, which has practically ceased to exist, is directly or indirectly done away with.

The resignation of Mr. Sherman as United States Senator was received at Columbus, Ohio, by Gov. Young yesterday, and sent to the General Assembly. The first caucus to nominate his successor will be held to-night. Stanley Matthews, ex-Attorney General Taft, ex-Gov. Dennison, Samuel Shellabarger, and Wm. Lawrence are candidates.

The Washington Star says "Maryland delegation bored the President to-day. It is the same old story. They want Askew kept in the postoffice. To-morrow's delegation will want him turned out. The best way for the President to settle the middle would be to give the place to a good honest democrat."

The reading of the annual budget in the Reichstag at Berlin, yesterday, caused a prolonged and earnest debate. Seventeen million dollars more is asked for than last year, which the Ministry ask shall be made up by increased contributions from the individual States.

The election of M. Dupuy de Lome, a pronounced Bonapartist, to the vacant seat in the French Senate, last week, is eliciting much and caustic comment. It was, it appears, the result of an alliance of the Imperialists and the Legitimists with the Constitutional Orleansists—the President of the Senate, the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier at their head.

The annual commencement of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia yesterday, when the degree of M. D. was conferred on 121 students. The number of new doctors who have graduated at the Philadelphia University this spring aggregate 471, of whom 102 were dental graduates.

The House of Delegates has passed a bill to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg to issue \$130,000 in bonds, with which to discharge the present indebtedness of that town.

The withdrawal of Gen. Garfield from the Senatorial canvass in Ohio, was made, it is said, at the direct suggestion of President Hayes.

Politics do not appear to be exercising any effect of consequence upon either the British or the principal Continental markets.

News of the Day.

Henry A. Voorhees, company B, 13th Infantry, was found dead, yesterday, in a stable, in New Orleans, near where a military guard is stationed. Voorhees was shot through the head. Wm. Porter, company K, 31 Infantry, who is charged with the murder, was placed under guard, and by order of Gen. De Trobriand, turned over to Col. Boylan, superintendent of police.

Great preparations are in progress to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopate of Pope Pius IX., at Rome on the 21st day of May next, and on the 17th day of June following there will be another celebration of the thirty-first year of his pontificate. The whole Catholic world will unite in these celebrations, and pilgrims will flock to Rome from all quarters.

James Kingan, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, disappeared on Friday last, and some of his friends claim that he is deranged, owing to losses he has sustained in business, particularly in pork, corn and land. It is said that his largest creditors are in Chicago and New York. It was stated also that he had lost heavily in stocks.

In Madison county, Tenn., yesterday, Deputy Sheriff Fassel was killed and one of his posse wounded while attempting to arrest three brothers, named Patete, for carrying concealed weapons. One of the Patetes was killed and one arrested. The third, after robbing the dead deputy sheriff's body and stealing his horse, escaped.

The British bark Bethany, which went ashore near Cape May, N. J., Thursday last, is hopelessly embedded in the sand. The Bethany sailed from Hong Kong for New York, with an assorted cargo valued at \$500,000, consigned to Brown Bros., of the latter city. Vessels and cargo are insured.

The principal coal companies in Pennsylvania will resume work on full time at all their mines on Thursday next. They have been more than half idle for many months, and the announcement of increased activity will be received with great pleasure by the miners, among whom considerable destitution prevails.

The obstinacy of one of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in persistently voting for himself for President, has kept them from organizing over since. They yesterday resolved upon the appointment of an "election commission," and will seek through it to accomplish an organization.

Gov. Hartranft officially notified the Pennsylvania Senate and House of Representatives, yesterday evening, that Hon. Simon Cameron had resigned his position of United States Senator.

Patrick Connelly, of Flushing, L. I., obtained from a woman of Brooklyn a magic cure for chills yesterday morning. He drank the entire contents of the bottle and died in seventy minutes.

The Supreme Court of the United States met yesterday, and after hearing a few motions adjourned until to-day, and afterwards visited the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President.

Naval honors were paid by the U. S. vessels at Norfolk, Va., Saturday, on the occasion of the czar's birthday. The ships were dressed and a salute fired at the request of the Russian rear admiral.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) plasterers went on a strike yesterday for \$2.50 per day, present rates being \$2. As building is brisk in Brooklyn most of the bosses have agreed to pay the advance.

Samuel Norton, aged 72, has been found murdered at Far Rockaway, Long Island. An idiot son has been heard to threaten him.

The Union League of Philadelphia formally indorses the policy of President Hayes.

Endorsing the President.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The Nicholls Legislature adopted the following:

Whereas, the inaugural address of the present Executive of the nation indicates a fixed determination to restore harmony to the people of the South by establishing a policy of pacification for one of coercion, and by recognizing the right of said people of the South to local self-government, free from Federal interference, therefore be it

Resolved, &c., That we accept this declaration of the National Executive of non intervention with the affairs of the States as a happy augury for the future, as made in good faith and the tone and spirit of the Constitution, and that this General Assembly will earnestly co-operate with President Hayes in every effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the whole people of this great country, and to this end it pledges all the power and influence at its command to secure the great object for which governments were instituted, viz: "To guarantee protection to life, liberty and property to every human being within its borders."

The indications are the Nicholls Legislature will not elect a United States Senator during the present extra session.

Washington Notes.

Secretaries Sherman and Schurz having previously taken the oath of office as Cabinet officers, Messrs. Everts, McCrary, Deves, Thompson and Key were yesterday "sworn in" the oath being administered by Justice Carter of the District Supreme Court, in the President's private office at the White House. A short Cabinet meeting was held at which, while no specific action was taken, it was developed that the Cabinet was unanimous in its endorsement of the Southern policy of the President as enunciated in his inaugural. The policy of sending a commission South to inquire into the condition of the country was the subject of discussion, and it was the unanimous expression of the Cabinet that such a step was deemed advisable. It is probable, therefore, that as soon as the Senate adjourns a mixed commission, comprising republicans and democrats, headed by Vice President Wheeler, will be sent South to ascertain the state of public feeling, and report their conclusions to the President. It is understood a committee of two members was appointed to frame civil service rules for adoption by the different departments. Messrs. Everts and Schurz are the committee. It is not altogether certain that the Cabinet will meet to-day, but a session will be held to-morrow, when it is understood one or two important appointments in the departments will be decided upon. Assistant Secretary Gaylord, of the Interior Department, has been tendered their resignations. Ex-Secretary Seward's son, Frederick W. Seward, was several days since tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of State, vice Caldwell, resigned, yesterday telegraphed his acceptance of the position.

The Senate Committee on Elections yesterday took up and considered the credentials of Kellogg to the vacant Senatorial seat from Louisiana. The discussion lasted several hours, after which Senator Mitchell made a motion authorizing the Chairman, Mr. Morton, to submit to the Senate to-day the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg is prima facie entitled to be admitted to his seat as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, and that the oath be now administered to him. The motion was agreed to by a strict party vote, as follows: Yeas: Messrs. Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, McMillan, and Hoar—5. Nays: Messrs. Saulsbury, Merriman, and Hill—3.

A motion by Mr. Saulsbury to take up the credentials of Mr. Eustis, elected by the democrats to the United States Senate from Louisiana about two years ago, was rejected by a strict party vote.

It is said that Kellogg's case will be submitted to-day, and tabled, to await the return of the absent republican Senators. This will undoubtedly send the case over to the next session, as Senators Edmunds and Cameron will not be able to resume work for some days, and it is uncertain when Senators Ferry and Sharon will return. Morton has already prepared his report on Kellogg's case, which he will submit, together with the resolution to-day. It will review all the facts attending the election of Kellogg, and setting forth that he is as clearly entitled to his seat under the Louisiana laws as Mr. Hayes was entitled to the electoral vote of the State. The minority of the Senate Elections Committee will make a minority report, to be submitted with the majority report.

At 1 o'clock yesterday all the members of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Justice Field, who is absent in New York, paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by the officers of the Court. Attorney General Deves introduced the Justices to the President. There were no formal speeches, the visit being merely one of courtesy. Some time was spent in informal conversation, and it was noticeable that Justice Clifford and the President were on the most agreeable terms. The Justices retired, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the brief but decidedly friendly interview. With the company was also Senator and ex-Secretary Justice Davis, of Illinois. Ex-Senator Logan also called on the President yesterday.

Secretary Fish having installed his successor, Mr. Everts, says that he retires in good health, and after eight years' continuous service now rejoices that he is a sovereign, free from the cares of office. Secretary McCrary shortly after taking his seat in the War Department was waited upon by the various officers in charge of divisions. The other Secretaries and the Postmaster General were also waited on by the assistants and other subordinate officers. The first official movement of the new Secretary of the Treasury was to assign W. K. Upton, the Chief of the Independent Treasury, to duty as chief clerk of the Treasury Department.

It is remarkable how the ex members of Congress and ex officials linger about the places that they have vacated. The odor must be agreeable. Upon assuming the duties of his office yesterday Postmaster General Key remarked that he felt some embarrassment in coming among them as a stranger, but he wished them to know that he had no intention of making any chances and that he desired to "run the machine" about as his distinguished predecessor had done.

Secretary Schurz is reported to be delighted with the President's Southern policy, and says he shall support it with all his heart. Concerning his own intention, he says he does not intend to wage war on any of the present officials or employees in his department simply because they were appointees of his predecessors, but shall strive to conduct his department on a purely business basis, and retain all officials whose merit warrants their retention.

A number of postmasters who have been hanging about the Postoffice Department for the last week have been informed that their chances for retention would be improved greatly if they immediately left this city and gave their attention to the business of their post-offices. Nearly all the postmasters of the Southern States seem to be laboring under the idea that their services are soon to be dispensed with.

The number of applications for minor official positions does not appear to decrease. Congressional delegations are laboring earnestly for individuals, but the President has paid little heed to them as yet. H. H. Young, who has been appointed postmaster at Petersburg, Va., was strongly urged by ex-Congressman Stowell, who is himself a candidate for the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General.

For sixteen years the State Department has been presided over by a citizen of New York—Mr. Seward for eight years and Mr. Fish for the same period. Now Mr. Everts, another citizen of New York, takes the State Department, and at his invitation still another citizen of New York, Frederick W. Seward, will be first Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Seward occupied the same position under his father.

partment yesterday and meeting one of his friends, said, extending his hand, "congratulate me—I am no longer a servant, but a sovereign; no longer a vassal, but a peer." He intends to remain in Washington for some time to come.

President Hayes has intimated that the unexpended balances of river and harbor appropriations which President Grant refused to allow to be expended, will probably be used for the purposes for which they were appropriated as soon as the new Secretary of War gets fairly settled to his office.

Senator Morton was at the Executive Mansion yesterday afternoon, and the President left his office, and entering the carriage in which the Senator, owing to the condition of his health, had remained, passed some time in conversation with him.

All day long there was a rush of visitors to the executive mansion and public departments, and the new secretaries had little else to do than receive congratulatory visits from their friends.

A colored delegation from Richmond, Va., urged the President yesterday to retain Miss Van Lew.

The Howling Derivishes.

George Augustus Sala, the London writer, recently visited a Constantinople mosque in which the Howling Derivishes were performing their pious solemnities. They were eighteen in number, brown, unwashed, ragged vagabonds of all complexions, and among them was one negro of colossal stature, and of a deep ebony black—a Nubian. They stood up in a row against the wall, and followed the intemperate of the Sheikh, recited the "Lah-lillah," which they pronounced "Lil" and "Ollah!"

The principal movement on their parts seemed to be a violent stamp on the ground; and they went up and down, wagging their preposterous heads, waving their boy arms and bringing down their huge legs in alternate thuds on the ground. They continued to tramp and to intone their psalms for about twenty-five minutes, and then they began to howl, not by any means in unison, but every one on his own account. There were those who bawled bass and those who growled treble. Some howled like swine, some barked like dogs, some lowed like kine, some bellowed like bulls, some squealed like cats, while others merely yelled and shrieked like human Bedlamites.

After describing these peculiar displays of his personal feeling thus—"I should be ashamed to record—were it not idle to blush for any action that is perfectly natural—that the direst difficulty which I encountered during this mad orgy of caterwalling was to refrain myself from taking an active part in the performance. There came over me twenty times a fierce and well-nigh irresistible desire to howl. There was something more than seductive, more than tempting—there was that which was absolutely fascinating and enthralling in the opportunity offered for proclaiming one's individuality in a barbaric 'yawn,' as Walt Whitman puts it.

"When might such another present itself as that offered by the Howling Place of the Agha Yanni? Who was to say me nay if I elected to yelp? Among the Roofal facilities are provided for converting mere rhetoric into logic, and you may wall yourself out of breath without scandalizing your neighbors. There is, I apprehend, another and more deeply seated cause which might account for the temptation, which is ostensibly civilized, and apparently rational, being often an experience, to make fools of themselves in the way of shrieking. "Wise physicians will discourse to you about the proneness of the nervous system to hysterical affections, and the contagiousness of hysteria itself; but all I know is that when one wild beast begins to howl another follows suit; that the lion roaring in the jungle is answered by the garrulous jackal and the derisively humorous hyena; and that African chiefs and their savage cabeceros will, when elevated by patriotism, piety and rum, shout by the hour together. I was fortunately enabled to subdue my savage instincts among the Roofal; but had I howled my loudest in unison with the rhapsodical around me, I should have been ceasing, I am afraid, only to a thoroughly natural intuition."

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—The Niagara Falls Gazette of the 7th inst. has the following account of the singular suicide of an unknown young man at the Falls: "About noon on Monday a stranger, apparently about twenty-five years of age, dressed in dark clothes, with a black smooth hat and a small colored overcoat, his face smooth, with the exception of an aquiline moustache, applied at the upper gate to Prospect Park for admittance, and after paying his fee entered and walked along the bank to a point just below the tail-race that empties in the river. An attaché of the Park walked down toward the stranger for the purpose of directing him where to obtain the most attractive views of the scenery around the grounds. His attention was attracted from the man for a moment, and when he returned he was thunder-struck to see the stranger walking out into the rapids. He instantly shouted, 'Come back, you fool, you will go over the falls!' The only attention the man paid to this gratuitous advice was to throw himself forward on his face and strike out lustily for the brink of the cataract. Below where he entered was a small cascade over which he was carried, and under the water out of sight for a moment. When he emerged his hat was off, and a moment later he obtained a foothold in the rapids and stood up waist deep in the foaming water. Mitchell, the park attaché, had by this time reached Prospect Point, where he had hastened in hopes of being able to reach the man when he came down the stream. The stranger, standing in the rapids, saw Mitchell, and, dividing his object, instantly struck out again, swimming lustily out further from the shore, and successfully placing himself far beyond the aid of the astounded man on the bank. Just as the stranger reached the brink, and as he went over, he doubled himself up, clasped his hands over his head, and went down to his death. Of course the body of the suicide has not been recovered, and the chances are against its ever being found. There is no clue whatever to the identity of the stranger. It is thought that he arrived in town on conductor Story's morning train from Lewiston, although it cannot definitely be ascertained whether he came at that time or early in the morning, owing to the very meagre account given of the suicide's personal appearance. As a consequence nothing is known of the reason impelling the suicide to commit self-destruction. Those who saw him say he had every appearance of being sober and in his right mind. At the present time of writing no inquiries have been made here for any missing party, and the mystery surrounding the affair remains as impenetrable as ever."

DISTRESS IN LYONS.—Accounts from Lyons, France, represent continued and increasing distress amongst the working people consequent upon the depression in the silk manufacturing interests, and charitable entertainments are being given for their relief. The competitors by the cause of the distress at the doors of the radical politicians. The well-known manufacturers, Orin, Dufour & Co., have even written a letter to M. Odinaire, the famous republican deputy, saying that the correspondents in New York and London have just sent dispatches countermanding their orders for purchases of silks, and attributing to one of his speeches the terrible state into which the working population of Lyons is rapidly falling.

Baltimore Annual Conference M. E. Church South.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY. The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South resumed its session this morning at the M. E. Church, South. Bishop Kavanaugh presided, and the Conference was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. G. G. Broake.

The question, "Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?" was then resumed.

The Book Concern was represented by Rev. Dr. R. S. Hough, Presiding Elder, who stated its religious progress and condition. The following preachers of that circuit were passed: Addison Weller, James H. March, J. M. Falanabee, (transferred to the Lewisburg District.) J. Timothy Smith, (excused for leaving his post after the fourth quarterly conference.) Francis H. Shipley, and Leo Butt.

W. G. Coe, P. E. of the Lewisburg district, described an improved religious feeling in his district, and the following preachers were passed: A. Poe Boude, W. L. Lynch, James P. Williams, J. R. Vanburke, H. M. Strickler and J. J. Crickenberger.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, was introduced to the Conference.

The character of Rev. L. H. Baldwin, of Washington district, was passed.

Bishop Daggett here succeeded Bishop Kavanaugh to the chair of the Conference. The Lexington district was called and Rev. John L. Gilbert made a statement of the progress of the church in that district. The following ministers were called and passed: W. R. Bogle, Thos. Briley, Benj. F. Ball, James S. Porter, James H. Boyd, Wm. T. Quinn, Adam Q. Fishery, Jas. F. Fallon and H. D. Bishop.

S. S. Ryder was made a supernumerary at his own request.

Rev. Peter H. Whisner, P. E. of the Moorefield district, made a statement of affairs on his circuit. The following preachers were passed: Geo. H. Zimmerman, Aaron Boone, Jno. C. Sedgwick, Wesley Hammond, John S. Hutchison, James H. Wolf, John N. Gray, Ashby C. McNeer, Wm. H. Lutz, Thomas G. Nevitt, Luke R. Maukwood, Silas R. Snapp.

Joshua M. Grandin, Sunday School and tract agent, made a report of the work committed to his charge. He had, he reported, visited 1,822 families and sold 1,154 books.

The report was referred to the Committee on Publication, and it appearing that a debt had been contracted by the agent, who had lost money.

Mr. T. J. Magrader, of Baltimore, assumed the debt on behalf of Trinity Sunday School of Baltimore.

The report of the Committee on the Publishing Interests of the Church was read. It recommended a collection on its charge in April next in aid of the publishing house, and recommending the periodical and book publications of the house to the individual patronage of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Redford, agent of the Book Concern at Nashville, then addressed the Conference at length on the subject of the publishing interests of the church.

The report was adopted.

Rev. J. J. Lafferty, of the Virginia Conference, was introduced.

The committee on the joint commission between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South, reported several resolutions, accepting with joy the results of the commission, endorsing its action and avowing the determination of the Conference to carry out the plans of the commission with grateful alacrity.

Bishop Daggett and Rev. A. Wilson addressed the Conference on the subject, and the report was adopted by a rising vote, the whole Conference joining in the doxology.

Rev. S. S. Rozzell made a statement as to the collections of his circuit.

The question, who are admitted on trial, was then called up, and the following were admitted:

E. Charles Finley, of Baltimore, was proposed, but his name was withdrawn.

Ashby Williams, of Baltimore, was admitted on trial, as were

Wm. Henry Wolf, of Fauquier county.

Wm. E. Blackston, of Fredericksburg station.

Frank M. Strathorn, of Hillsboro Circuit, and E. M. Lytle, of Fairfax Circuit.

And after devotional exercises the Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The House of Delegates to-day ordered to engrossment the bill providing that in cities the municipal assessments shall not exceed those of the State.

The Senate has passed the House bill to amend the charter of the city of Alexandria; also the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the clerks of the county courts of Accomac, Northumberland, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Alexandria and Loudoun with copies of the map returned by the commissioners to arbitrate the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland.

Colonel Popkin, who had been in Washington a good deal of late, was in the city yesterday, not expected to return last night. He and others are laboring to present the claims of Judge Hughes for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench. It is understood that a number of the members of the Richmond bar will endorse Judge Hughes for the place.

LETTERS AGAINST EX-CONFEDERATES.—The Richmond Dispatch says:

Suits have been entered in the Circuit Court of the United States (Judge Duffell) against Geo. Wm. Smith (No. 5,000); Colonel Shelton C. Davis, Clerk of the Senate, for \$1,000; Lieut. Gov. H. W. Thomas, formerly Second Auditor, for \$2,000; Col. Geo. W. Munford, \$5,000; Lieut. Lezer L. Mansour, \$2,000; J. L. Shackelford, \$500; Daniel Dawson, \$300; J. O. Childs, \$2,500; Judge Wm. H. Fitzhugh, \$2,500; and Philip H. Howard, \$2,000, being amounts, principal and interest, &c., of sums of money paid in coin to the officers named from the State treasury on the eve of the evacuation. Some of the money was paid here, some on the route by canal to Lynchburg, and other at Lynchburg all by disbursing officers of the State government. The District Attorney has commenced these suits in obedience to instructions from Washington, and the reason they were not before commenced, as stated, is that sufficient evidence was not obtainable until recently. The sums concerned are larger than those actually received by the defendants. For instance, the amount Governor Smith received was \$2,000; Judge Fitzhugh, \$1,000; and Col. Davis, \$300, and so on. Members of the Legislature got \$200. The United States authorities claim in the case of Gov. Smith that little or no money was due him for services by the State at the time. The United States Government contends that it is entitled by conquest and succession to all the assets of the Confederate State of Virginia. The gentlemen most interested in this matter seem to have no fears of the result. In many, it is not in most cases, it can be proved that what was paid them in coin was no more than was due them on salary account. Judge Fitzhugh, in 1874, turned into the Treasury \$1,000 in gold on this account, and had previously, in 1855, offered it to Gov. Pierpont, who declined to receive it, alleging that his State government was not the same as the Richmond government."

Telegraphic Summary.

At Coulrun, Ohio, the young men of the public schools were preparing for an exhibition recently, and had under rehearsal an original drama. In one portion of the play, a young man, named Mason, was to receive a dagger, thrust from Stephen Rumble. A sword of red liquid was concealed under his clothes, and a wooden breastplate was to protect him from the blow, but, in the excitement of the rehearsal, the breastplate changed its position and the dagger went to Mason's heart. He died instantly. Mason and Rumble were fast friends, and members of the same church.

At Minneapolis, Minn., at a late hour last evening the dead body of Mrs. Mary Jones was found at her residence. Her face and hands were horribly mutilated and her skull broken. Her husband, Daniel Lyons, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. He has frequently been arrested for drunkenness and quarrelling.

In the Pennsylvania republican Senatorial caucus, held at one p. m. to-day, ex-Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron, who was nominated the first ballot for U. S. Senator. The vote stood—Cameron, 128; Morton, 104, &c. The nomination was then made unanimous, and a resolution endorsing President Hayes' policy was passed.

A number of informal caucuses have been held by the Southern republicans in New York during the past day or two, and they have, with but few exceptions, expressed a determination to do everything in their power to prevent the reorganization and success of the Nicholls or Hampton governments.

A Washington special says—Senator Cameron said, in conversation with a correspondent, that he would like to have it understood that he does not resign in any spirit of vengeance, and that he will give the President his cordial support.

Gen. Orville E. Babcock, late private secretary of President Grant, yesterday took possession of the fifth light house district of New York to which he was assigned as major of engineers at his own request.

The four story brick warehouse No. 111 Commercial street, Baltimore, occupied by W. B. Schurz & Co., wholesale fish and oyster dealers and Jesse Lazarus & Co., wholesale grocers, was burned this morning.

Advices have been received from Toledo, O., that upwards of 20,000 ordinary and about 100,000 registered letters were destroyed by the burning of the postal car attached to train No. 1 on the Buffalo and Chicago Railroad.

A London special says—Three letters from Stanley have been received. The letters are dated from Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, the 7th, 10th, and 13th of August, 1876, respectively.

Jacob Herschfeld was murdered and robbed at his lodging, in Boston, about quarter to ten last morning.

Peter Kelly and Patrick Sullivan, laborers on the railroad bridge at Woburn, Mass., last night, were drowned.

AN EDITOR OF 1776.—In 1776 there were few newspapers published in New York. Boscawen's Royal Gazette was the subscription of the British authorities. The Mercury published by Hugh Gaine, was a time server and trimmer. Anderson's Constitutional Gazette was born and died in 1776, and had no influence whatever. The New York Journal, published by John Holt, was the sturdy and independent one. He printed an advertisement, which he had in the city after the disastrous battle on Long Island, and he was heard of afterward as publishing his newspaper at one and another of the towns on the Hudson under circumstances that would have appalled a less determined man. In the month of August, 1777, when the British had taken Philadelphia, he fled to Lancaster, Pa., and he was there when the British entered the city. He was there when the British entered the city. He was there when the British entered the city.

And the printer, being unable to obtain his business without the necessary funds, was obliged to add the following notice to his work: "For a quarter of news, 12 pounds of beef, pork, veal or mutton, or 4 pounds of butter, or 7 pounds of cheese, or 18 pounds of the same, or a half bushel of wheat, or one bushel of Indian corn, or half a cord of wood, or 50 weight of hay, or other articles of country produce, he shall want them, in like proportions, or he will not let him know it, and shall not be bound to supply them, without which his business must very soon be discontinued."

It is gratifying to be able to state that the sturdy patriot survived the Revolution, and lived to revisit the city which he had so bravely defended. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors and sufferings justly entitled him to the following epitaph: "A due tribute to the memory of John Holt, printer to this State, a justice of Virginia who patiently obeyed death's awful summons on the 30th day of January, 1810, after a long and painful illness. His patriotic labors